| Length of the longest finger | "\% "\% |
| :---: | :---: |
| -_- of the fourth finger | 110 |
| of the thumb | 03 |
| of the tibia | $0 \quad 7 \frac{3}{4}$ |
| of the foot and claws | 0 4 ${ }^{1}$ |
| Expanse of wings | 102 |

2. On a Nef Genus of Mytilide, and on some Distorted Forms which occir among Bivalve Shells. By Dr.J. E. Gray, F.R.S., V.P.Z.S., President of the Entomological Society.

(Mollusca, Pl. XLI.)

We have for several years had some specimens of large Mytilide in the Museum Collection which I have always regarded as the types of a distinct genus, but have deferred from time to time their publication, as I was informed that Dr. Dunker and others were enlgaged on a monograph of the family. Dr. Dunker having published the species without forming it into a group, I have therefore brought it before the Society, and at the same time make some observations on a peculiarity which the species presents.

## Staveliä, n.g.

Shell inequivalve, inequilateral, subtrigonal ; umbo anterior; the front of the ventral edge sinuous, the flatter valve with a broad expanded lobe on the front of the ventral margin, the more convex one with a deep sinuosity to fit the lobe of the other valve. Anterior adductor scar distinct, oblong; posterior roundish; submarginal scar parallel to the edge of the shell, entire. Hinge toothless. Ligament and cartilage lincar, marginal, rather short.

Periostraca laminate, with elongated flat linear or tapering processes.

This genus differs from Mytilus in the inequality of the valve and the sinuosity of the lower edge, in the entire absence of any small tecth under the umbo, and in the paleaccous periostraca.

## 1. Stavelia torta. (Pl. XLI. fig. 1.)

Mytilus tortus et M. horvidus, Dunker, Proc. Zool. Soc. 1856 ; Reeve, Conch. Icon. t. 3. f. 6 \& 9.

IIab. North Australia and Philippines.
I canuot discover any permanent character between the two specimens described by Dr. Dunker.

The specimens of this genus in the Museum, and others which have come under my observation, offer a peculiarity which I have hitherto only observed in a very few other bivalve shells, and in none to the extent which is presented in this species.



